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say that slavery is worse than war. Slavery is war. When the Civil War was in progress it was not a war instituted by peace men or by anti-slavery men, but just a new field of combat. It was my duty to serve in a war that could not be avoided. Just why the ruler of heaven and earth took that method of closing out a crime by means of death and devastation I cannot say any more than I can say why He has seen fit to allow imperialism to devastate Europe. Nearly all of the veterans whom I know are now real advocates of peace, as they remember perfectly that Sherman's well-known phrase is true. I think that every brave man loves peace if he knows what war is.

L. H. PILLSBURY,  
*Late Capt. Company A, N. H. Vols.*

Mrs. George Spencer of 2230 East Second street, Duluth, Minn., sends a pocket edition of the book of the Prophet Isaiah with the peace promises marked. She asks: "Will you kindly advise me where to send these little messages of peace to add their wisdom to 'joining the issue'?"

Another writer says: "About the most absurd nonsense yet advanced is that by your nagging critic when he insists that this country must 'secure universal military training of the effective kind for our young men on a friendly democratic basis.' If there is in all the earth an opposite to democracy it is militarism. In no place around the globe is there less of democracy than in an army."

Again: "What can one of your correspondents mean by 'righteous wars'? We are not in the habit of speaking of righteous burglary, righteous kidnapping, righteous murder, any more than we speak of righteous duelling or righteous inquisitions. Even if one side be wholly in the right in case of a given war, war itself cannot be right even if unavoidable. International incompetence, which brought about the dilemma, is the 'nigger in the woodpile.'"

Again: "Surely your correspondent who nervously denounces you for not denouncing 'President Wilson and Secretary Bryan for failing to uphold the Hague Con-

ventions to which this country attached its signature, when, in defense of them, Belgium was trodden under foot,' etc., must be seeing things red. Has he not heard of our Monroe Doctrine, in accordance with which we promise to steer clear of European entanglements? It seems to me, too, that drafts on the denouncing account have been considerably overdrawn already."

The following are quotations from a recent interview with Mr. William Jennings Bryan:

"We are now spending more than two hundred and fifty millions a year on the army and navy—ten times as much as we are spending on the Department of Agriculture. We have been 'getting ready' by gradually enlarging the appropriations. Why get excited now? Our preparedness is increasing *relatively* as other nations exhaust themselves. No nation wants to engage in war with us; no war is in sight or even probable unless we deliberately invite it. \* \* \* The masses favor peace and know that 'preparedness' is both a burden and a menace. \* \* \* Did you ever stop to think what would happen *if* every depositor demanded his money the same day, or *if* everybody ordered the same kind of food at the same time, or *if* everybody went to sleep at once, or *if* everybody committed suicide the same moment? No, you know these things, while *possible*, are not *probable*, and, therefore, you go on about your work. But these things are just as probable as the imaginary dangers that the jingoes are conjuring up as an excuse for frenzied preparedness. \* \* \* The advocates of 'preparedness' are increasing their demands. The Defense League recently demanded \$300,000,000 for the navy and \$150,000,000 for the army, a total of \$450,000,000 a year 'to get ready.' Now the Navy League raises the bid; it asks for \$500,000,000 for the navy and demands an army of one million men to support the efforts of the navy. Well, such an army would cost not less than \$250,000,000 per year, or a total of \$750,000,000 per year for army and navy. As we are now spending \$250,000,000 for the army and navy, the Defense League wants the appropriations for preparedness nearly doubled, while the Navy League wants three times as much spent as we are spending now. Next!"

## THE NEW CITIZENSHIP

By FANNIE FERN ANDREWS

THE development of the American ideal is dependent on the way in which this country reacts on the military, economic, and moral condition of the world. The new citizenship demands a knowledge of the elements which advance or retard the general betterment of mankind. The upheavals in Europe have already affected our conception of future ideals, and have thrust upon us a responsibility for civilization which we must inevitably assume. If civilization breaks down in Europe, we shall suffer just as vitally, although not so directly, as Germany, Great Britain, or France. The unique position of the United States, however, gives her the leadership in establishing a new form of world soci-

ety which will lay the foundations of a higher world life. Every citizen of our country should be conscious of this new obligation, and should understand the method by which the United States may render this service to the world, and in so doing protect herself in the free development of her national ideal.

The starting point in the organization of this world state is to give to each nation security from the other, and this involves the making of agreements and the creation of a sanction for their enforcement.

[From an address delivered before the annual meeting of the National Education Association in Oakland, Cal., in August.—THE EDITOR.]